II. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

No changes, additions, or cancellations are being made to the immediately prior version of the claims. However, for the convenience of the examiner (and all viewers of the electronic file) the immediately prior version of the claims is hereby submitted in the following Listing of Claims.

Listing of Claims.

1. (Previously Presented) A method of cementing in a subterranean zone comprising:

forming a cement composition by mixing a cement mix comprising a base blend and proportioned fluid loss additives with a mixing fluid,

which base blend comprises zeolite in an amount of at least 20 weight percent and at least one cementitious material, and

which proportioned fluid loss additives comprise at least a first fluid loss additive having a first molecular weight and at least a second fluid loss additive having a second molecular weight,

which second molecular weight is less than the first molecular weight, and

which first fluid loss additive is present in an amount that is less than the amount of the second fluid loss additive;

placing the cement composition into the subterranean zone; and

allowing the cement composition to set therein.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the zeolite is represented by the formula:

$$M_{a/n}[(AlO_2)_a(SiO_2)_b] \cdot xH_2O$$

where M represents one or more cations selected from the group consisting of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Li, Ba, NH_4, CH_3NH_3, $(CH_3)_3NH$, $(CH_3)_4$ N, Ga, Ge and P; n represents the cation valence; the ratio of b:a is in a range from greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to 5; and x represents the moles of water entrained into the zeolite framework.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the zeolite is selected from the group consisting of analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, clinoptilolite, faujasite, harmotome,

heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the base blend comprises from about 20 to about 60 weight percent zeolite.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the base blend comprises about 40 weight percent zeolite.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first molecular weight is about twelve times as much as the second molecular weight.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first molecular weight is about four times as much as the second molecular weight.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first molecular weight is about 2.66 times as much as the second molecular weight.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first molecular weight is in the range of from about 800,000 atomic mass units to about 1,200,000 atomic mass units, and the second fluid loss additive comprises a hydroxyethylcellulose having a molecular weight in the range of from about 100,000 atomic mass units to about 300,000 atomic mass units.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first molecular weight is about 1,000,000 atomic mass units and the second molecular weight is about 225,000 atomic mass units.

11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first fluid loss additive is present in the cement mix in an amount of at least about 0.15% by weight of the base blend, and the second fluid loss additive is present in the cement mix in an amount of at least about 0.85% by weight of the base blend.

12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first fluid loss additive is present in the cement mix in an amount of at least about 0.25% by weight of the base blend, and the second fluid loss additive is present in the cement mix in an amount of at least about 0.75% by weight of the base blend.

13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first fluid loss and the second fluid loss additive are present in the base blend in a ratio of about 1:3.

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives comprise non-ionic water based soluble polymers.

15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives comprise hydrophobically modified non-ionic water based soluble polymers.

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives comprise hydroxyethylcelluloses.

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives comprise hydrophobically modified hydroxyethylcelluloses.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first fluid loss additive comprises a hydroxyethylcellulose having a molecular weight in the range of from about 800,000 atomic mass units to about 1,200,000 atomic mass units, and the second fluid loss additive comprises a hydroxyethylcellulose having a molecular weight in the range of from about 100,000 atomic mass units to about 300,000 atomic mass units.

19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18 wherein the first molecular weight is about 1,000,000 atomic mass units and the second molecular weight is about 225,000 atomic mass units.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the mixing fluid comprises water.

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the water is present in a range of about 22% to about 200% by weight of the base blend.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the water is present in a range of about 40% to about 180% by weight of the base blend.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the water is present in a range of about 90% to about 160% by weight of the base blend.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the mixing fluid further comprises a defoaming agent.

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the base blend comprises at least one cementitious material selected from the group consisting of micronized cement, Portland cement, pozzolan cement, gypsum cement, aluminous cement, silica cement, and alkaline cement.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the cement composition formed has a density in a range of from about 1350 kg/m^3 to about 1500 kg/m^3.

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the cement composition further comprises at least one accelerating additive.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the at least one accelerating additive is selected from the group consisting of sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, potassium sulfate, and potassium carbonate.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the least one accelerating additive is present in an amount of about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the base blend.

30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29 wherein the accelerating additive is present in the cement mix in an amount of from about 2% to about 8% by weight of the base blend.

31. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first fluid loss and the second fluid loss additive are present in the base blend in a ratio of about 1:5.67.

32. – 95. (Canceled)

96. (Previously presented) A method of cementing in a subterranean zone comprising:

placing a cement composition into a subterranean zone; and

allowing the cement composition to set therein,

wherein the cement composition comprises a base blend, proportioned fluid loss additives, and a mixing fluid,

which base blend comprises zeolite in an amount of at least about 20 weight percent, and cementitious material;

which proportioned fluid loss additives comprise at least a first fluid loss additive having a first molecular weight and at least a second fluid loss additive having a second molecular weight, which second molecular weight is less than the first molecular weight, and

which second fluid loss additive is present in an amount that is at least about three times greater than the amount of the first fluid loss additive.

97. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the zeolite is represented by the formula:

$$M_{a/n}[(AlO_2)_a(SiO_2)_b] \cdot xH_2O$$

where M represents one or more cations selected from the group consisting of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Li, Ba, NH_4, CH_3NH_3, $(CH_3)_3NH$, $(CH_3)_4$ N, Ga, Ge and P; n represents the cation valence; the ratio of b:a is in a range from greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to 5; and x represents the moles of water entrained into the zeolite framework.

98. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the zeolite is selected from the group consisting of analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, clinoptilolite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite.

99. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the first molecular weight is at least about 2.66 times as much as the second molecular weight.

100. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the first molecular weight is in the range of from about 800,000 atomic mass units to about 1,200,000 atomic mass units, and the second molecular weight is in the range of from about 100,000 atomic mass units to about 300,000 atomic mass units.

101. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the first fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.15% by weight of the base blend, and the second fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.85% by weight of the base blend.

102. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the first fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.25% by weight of the base blend, and the second fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.75% by weight of the base blend.

103. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives are selected from the group consisting of non-ionic water based soluble polymers, hydrophobically modified non-ionic water based soluble polymers, hydroxyethylcelluloses and hydrophobically modified hydroxyethylcelluloses.

104. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the first fluid loss additive comprises a hydroxyethylcellulose having a molecular weight in the range of from about 800,000 atomic mass units to about 1,200,000 atomic mass units, and the second fluid loss additive comprises a hydroxyethylcellulose having a molecular weight in the range of from about 100,000 atomic mass units to about 300,000 atomic mass units.

105. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the mixing fluid comprises water.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 105 wherein the mixing fluid further comprises a defoaming agent.

107. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the base blend comprises at least one cementitious material selected from the group consisting of micronized cement, Portland cement, pozzolan cement, gypsum cement, aluminous cement, silica cement, and alkaline cement.

108. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein the cement composition further comprises at least one accelerating additive.

109. (Previously presented) The method of claim 108 wherein the at least one accelerating additive is selected from the group consisting of sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, potassium sulfate, and potassium carbonate.

110. (Previously presented) A method of cementing in a subterranean zone comprising:

placing a cement composition into a subterranean zone; and

allowing the cement composition to set therein,

wherein the cement composition comprises a base blend, proportioned fluid loss additives, and a mixing fluid,

which base blend comprises zeolite in an amount of at least about 20 weight percent and cementitious material; and

which proportioned fluid loss additives comprise at least a first fluid loss additive having a first molecular weight and at least a second fluid loss additive having a second molecular weight, which second molecular weight is less than the first molecular weight, and

wherein the second fluid loss additive is present in an amount that is greater than the amount of the first fluid loss additive.

111. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the zeolite is represented by the formula:

$$M_{a/n}[(AlO_2)_a(SiO_2)_b] \cdot xH_2O$$

where M represents one or more cations selected from the group consisting of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Li, Ba, NH_4, CH_3NH_3, $(CH_3)_3NH$, $(CH_3)_4$ N, Ga, Ge and P; n represents the cation valence; the ratio of b:a is in a range from greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to 5; and x represents the moles of water entrained into the zeolite framework.

112. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the zeolite is selected from the group consisting of analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, clinoptilolite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite.

113. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the base blend comprises from about 20 to about 60 weight percent zeolite.

114. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the base blend comprises about 40 weight percent zeolite.

115. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the first molecular weight is at least about 2.66 times as much as the second molecular weight.

116. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the first fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.15% by weight of the base blend, and the second fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.85% by weight of the base blend.

117. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the first fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.25% by weight of the base blend, and the second fluid loss additive is present in an amount of at least about 0.75% by weight of the base blend.

118. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the first fluid loss additive and the second fluid loss additive are present in the base blend in a ratio of about 1:5.67.

119. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives comprise non-ionic water based soluble polymers or hydrophobically modified non-ionic water based soluble polymers.

120. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the proportioned fluid loss additives comprise hydroxyethylcelluloses or hydrophobically modified hydroxyethylcelluloses.

121. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the mixing fluid comprises water.

122. (Previously presented) The method of claim 121 wherein the mixing fluid further comprises a defoaming agent.

123. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the base blend comprises at least one cementitious material selected from the group consisting of micronized cement, Portland cement, pozzolan cement, gypsum cement, aluminous cement, silica cement, and alkaline cement.

124. (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein the cement composition further comprises at least one accelerating additive.

125. (Previously presented) The method of claim 124 wherein the at least one accelerating additive is selected from the group consisting of sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, potassium sulfate, and potassium carbonate.

126. (Previously presented) The method of claim 124 wherein the accelerating additive is present in an amount of from about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the base blend.